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WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1898.

THE REPUBLIC ON TRIAL

Injustice of the Present Regime Shown in Zola's Case.

TRUTH MUST BE INFERRED

Direct Testimony That Might Vindicate the Defendant Suppressed—Thevenet's Eloquent Plea for Fair Play—Anti-Zola Demonstrations Are Indulged in By the Mob.

Paris, Feb. 10.—The hopeless struggle to drag the truth to light, despite the resistance of all the authorities of justice, went on today in the assize court, but M. Zola and his associates had little success beyond furnishing a fresh demonstration of the injustice of the present regime of the French Republic, which is the real defendant in the present trial.

The proceedings were not so exciting today as on previous days. It is the plying of M. Zola's case with consummate skill, to bring out the truth by inference and other indirect means from unwilling witnesses or those whom the court forbids to speak freely. He is succeeding remarkably well, so far as effect is produced on unprejudiced minds. For instance, at yesterday's examination the testimony given by Gen. Gons, who, while he answered some questions, pointedly refused to say if he had commended Dreyfus's judgment in the secret document on which Dreyfus was condemned, has convinced most people that this infamous thing was done.

The amazing fact remains that, despite their belief that this was an illegal proceeding, a majority of Frenchmen continue to regard Dreyfus as guilty, and deny his right to a revision of the judgment condemning him. There was an eloquent plea for justice, which the court was unable to suppress, near the close of the session by ex-Minister Thevenet. When he was forbidden to answer a question regarding the secret Dreyfus document he cried:

"Why, why not disclose it? Is there a single man who fears my lawyer, furor or magistrate, who can admit for an instant that a man can be condemned upon a piece of evidence he knows not of? I protest, in the name of liberty, of free defense, in the name of human dignity, what could be the danger of disclosure or fresh agitation? This troubled country will not rest until this thing is done, a thing so simple, which cannot touch the respect due the army or the interests of national defense."

But this and all other appeals will avail nothing against the inexorable restrictions of the magistrature, which are applied more strictly every hour as the trial advances.

Gen. Pellieux, who conducted the inquiry into the charges and counter-charges made in the Dreyfus affair last fall, and who reported that there was no evidence to warrant the prosecution of Count Esterhazy, took his place on the witness stand.

He declared that he was proud of the action of the court-martial in acquitting Esterhazy. There was only one traitor in the French army, he said, and that traitor was ex-Capt. Dreyfus.

Gen. Pellieux occupied the stand for some time and testified at considerable length. He explained that Col. Picquart had fabricated the bordereau published in the newspapers, with a view of obtaining the conviction of Count Esterhazy and showing the innocence of Dreyfus. This bordereau, he said, differed absolutely from the original.

After Gen. Pellieux had left the stand several members of the Dupuy cabinet were called to testify in reference to the alleged secret evidence against Dreyfus.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS

Diplomatic Relations With Spain May Be Severed.

MR. DE LOME'S RESIGNATION

Its Acceptance by the Madrid Government Displeases Our State Department—The Disgraced Diplomat Given His Passports Yesterday—A Cablegram From Minister Woodford Agitates Judge Day—It Is Not Believed That a Formal Apology Has Been Made.

KISSING IN GEORGIA.

Judge Severely Upbraids a Cantankerous Father.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 10.—The kissing epidemic which has been raging in social circles has reached the courts, and the vital question of kissing or not kissing has been passed upon judicially. D. A. Engler has a pretty fourteen-year-old daughter, Mary, and Mary has a serious beau, Louis Caco, who, while ardently wooing her, indulged in the luxury of kissing her ruby lips. Papa Engler belongs to the old-fashioned school and also believes that Mary is too young to permit such familiarities on the part of her "steady company."

IS NO LONGER MINISTER

Dupuy De Lome's Resignation Has Been Accepted.

Madrid, Feb. 10.—Senor Dupuy de Lome, having admitted the authenticity of the letter addressed to Senor Canalejas, in which he indulged in low abuse of President McKinley, the cabinet has accepted his resignation as minister of Spain to the United States, which he tendered, and ordered the secretary of the Spanish legation at Washington to inform the United States minister.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

The Times and Standard are severe on De Lome.

London, Feb. 10.—The Standard's Madrid correspondent telegraphs that the government was equally surprised at and displeased with the De Lome affair. Prime Minister Sagasta and several other ministers have publicly intimated that the relations between Spain and the United States will not be affected by the incident.

The Standard's correspondent says that he did not receive Senor de Lome's letter and was surprised to hear that it was addressed to him.

The Standard, commenting on the subject, says: "The expressions in the letter show that the writer is destitute of the qualities required in his profession. A Spaniard should be a man of too much dignity to descend to vulgar personalities, even in confidential correspondence."

The Times says it is from every point of view deplorable and lamentable that so useful a career as Senor de Lome's should be terminated by an act of baseness.

The Morning Post, which is never deterred by a sense of delicacy in its candid criticism of the affairs of the United States, says it thinks that the letter of Senor de Lome to Senor Canalejas is a natural communication for anybody in his position at Washington to send.

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The United States Government is on the verge of a severance of diplomatic relations with Spain. While the developments of yesterday told in a circumstantial way do not justify the absolute announcement that Minister Woodford will be recalled from his post, there seems to be little doubt that the American State Department is displeased with Spain's effort to save Dupuy de Lome's reputation by accepting his resignation.

There is reason to believe that the Administration has asserted itself at last, and that it will stand on the proposition that the gossiping minister must bear the odium attached to a dismissal.

At precisely 8 o'clock last night a messenger from the State Department took to Judge Day's house the transmitted copy of the cipher cablegram from Minister Woodford, at Madrid, that the President and State Department had been expecting since noon. Judge Day received the dispatch, read it and was visibly affected by its contents. Whatever it contained, the message so affected his nerves that when, a minute or so later, he picked up a newspaper, the trembling of his hands was plainly noticeable, and his manner of speaking had changed from the courtly and pleasant manner so natural with him to almost harshness, and the pitch of his voice was raised an octave.

In reply to a question by a reporter present, the Assistant Secretary of State said that the dispatch was from Gen. Woodford, and that it corroborated the statement published in The Times, that the Spanish government had "accepted the resignation of Dupuy de Lome."

He was pressed for some further information as to whether the dispatch contained a disclaimer by Spain of the gross insult offered by Dupuy de Lome, or as to any other particulars contained in the message, but in an unusually short tone he replied that he would not make any further statement last night.

From Judge Day's agitation it appeared apparent that Spain had deliberately added to the insult offered by Dupuy de Lome, but in what respect the Assistant Secretary left the reporter to conjecture, and he became convinced that Spain had not humbled herself by any apologies.

The Assistant Secretary left his house five minutes after receiving the message, and hurried down T street and disappeared from view. He so completely disappeared that the most diligent search could not find him, and repeated inquiries at his house met with the same result, the servant merely saying that Judge Day had gone out and had not returned.

Late in the night it was learned that the Assistant Secretary of State had gone to the home of Chief Clerk Michael of the State Department, and that he dictated a message to be sent instantly to Gen. Woodford. The contents of the dispatch expressed the great indignation of the Administration and the American people over the action of Spain in accepting Dupuy de Lome's resignation, and demanded of Spain a disavowal of the sentiments of her disgraced minister. As a further evidence of indignation the passports for Dupuy de Lome were sent to him immediately.

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SCAT!

He was called for a more complete account of the situation in Spain and a positive answer as to whether Spain proposed to disavow Dupuy de Lome's sentiments. It was the answer to this message that Judge Day received last night.

There was a general feeling about the State Department yesterday that the disgraced but wily Spanish minister had, with his customary shrewdness, outwitted the Administration. He had forestalled action on the part of the Government by cabling his resignation, and his friends had caused its immediate acceptance, which, diplomats say, prevents the Spanish government, if it were so inclined, from recalling him. The only redress, it is said, that this Government now has is to force Spain to explain her feelings in the matter and compel her to disavow Dupuy de Lome's letter and that if this is not done Spain might resort to military action with Spain might resort to military action.

Judge Day waited patiently for a response from Gen. Woodford, and while so occupied he went over to the White House and conferred with the President. This consultation was essentially a private one, for no person was permitted to intrude while it lasted. It is known that the President expressed surprise and annoyance at the condition and complications that the Dupuy de Lome affair was assuming and that a possible severance of friendly relations with Spain might result, although there were many reasons why Spain should not force such an issue. When Judge Day left the President, each expressed a hope that Minister Woodford's reply to the last message would prove satisfactory, and that the controversy would end with it. It transpired later that Gen. Woodford's reply was more than unsatisfactory, as has been related, and some stirring news from Minister Woodford is expected today, as an answer to the midnight dispatch.

A report reached the State Department yesterday that the Spanish government had not only accepted the resignation of Dupuy de Lome, but had made Senor Juan du Bos charge of affairs at Washington. This report was discredited until the message from Minister Woodford was received by Judge Day last night. This Government will not recognize the charge of affairs in diplomatic matters until the controversy over Dupuy de Lome is adjusted to the satisfaction of the Administration. Until this is accomplished all diplomatic affairs must be arranged between the Spanish government and Gen. Woodford, who will, as heretofore, act under the immediate direction of the Administration.

It is expected that the disgraced Spanish minister will leave this country for Spain at the earliest possible date, now that he has practically been ordered out of the country by the Administration, having received his passports.

In an interview on Dupuy de Lome Senator Hale yesterday said: "There was nothing left for Mr. de Lome to do but resign after acknowledging the genuineness of the letter. Still, the incident is a melancholy instance of a man's injuring his own fortunes and possibly destroying a brilliant career by one unfortunate misstep. With this exception Mr. de Lome's career here as the representative of his country at a critical time has been entirely creditable, and he has done much to maintain amicable relations between the two nations."

"He has been wise, prudent and conservative, and has done much to preserve peace when many a less cautious man would have been apt to commit an offense that would have resulted in hostilities. It was certainly indiscreet on his part to write such a letter and commit it to the mails, and he should have known better. I have not conferred with Mr. de Lome since the letter was made public, but I feel confident that the translation given out gives it the harshest possible tone, and I believe that a proper translation would soften it very much. Personally, I feel the deepest sympathy in the matter, and am sorry that Mr. de Lome is to retire, but I do not allow myself to think for a moment that the incident will be the cause of straining the

relations between this country and Spain. The Liberal ministry will, of course, send us a minister a man of its own party, and I have no doubt we shall secure an acceptable and competent man as Mr. de Lome's successor."

SENATORS CONDEMN DE LOME. They, However, Credit Him With Playing a Shrewd Trick. "Mr. De Lome," said one of the leading members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday, "cannot be reached by the Secretary of State for the President. He has played his cards to perfection, and if his passports were sent to him he would simply return them with a polite note saying that he had no need for them, inasmuch as he was a citizen of Spain, spending a few days here for his own pleasure. And Secretary Day would be compelled to smash his teeth, swallow his chagrin and see De Lome leave the country like a gentleman, not in disgrace, but with the knowledge that his government had tacitly approved of what he had done."

A TRICK OF AUTONOMISTS

They Will Banquet the French Naval Officers.

RETALIATING FOR A SLIGHT

They Are Displeased Because the Americans Did Not Call Upon Them—A New Scheme to Subdue the Patriots—Disagreeable Incidents of Blanco's Trip.

Havana, Feb. 10.—When the officers of the Maine upon their arrival here did not go to pay their respects to each of the autonomist ministers, who consider themselves at the head of the government, it wounded the susceptible feelings of these worthy gentlemen. Wishing to show the Americans how deeply they have felt the slight, they asked Dupuy de Lome to prevail on the French legation at Washington to order the officers of the Dubouche to call on them on their arrival, as they did.

The visit was returned with great pomp by the ministers, who will give a banquet to the French officers as a mark of their gratitude. Spain is resorting to all sorts of ways to influence the Cubans to lay down their arms and accept that they call autonomy. Several ladies, wives of prominent Spaniards of the city, have prepared a petition, which they carry from house to house, begging the most prominent Cuban young girls to sign it, and especially those who have relatives in the field. The petition reads: "We, the undersigned, in the name of God and humanity, beg the Cubans to lay down their arms and stop this devastating war and bloodshed, accepting the generous and liberal overtures of Spain."

It is needless to say that the request for the signatures has been flatly refused in many houses. It is said in Spanish circles here that the son of Gen. Galixto Garcia, Carlos Garcia Vales, died from wounds received at the recent engagement at Guamo. Blanco had the misfortune to have a few disagreeable things coincide with his trip to the east. The first was that when he arrived at Manzanillo, overlooking the hope of embracing Raul and Rios, he learned that they were having a terrific fight with the combined volunteers of Linares and Luque, in which fight the son of his great friend, Gen. Luque, was mortally wounded.

On arriving at Santiago de Cuba forty young men of the best-known families, instead of waiting to receive him, left the city on the quiet the same day to join the insurgent forces.

MISS BARTON ARRIVES. Havana, Feb. 10.—Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross Society, accompanied by Mr. Elwell, arrived this morning. No members of the Spanish Red Cross went to meet her. She drove to the Hotel Inglaterra, where she has secured rooms on the same floor as Consul General Lee.

GARMENT MAKERS STRIKE. 3,000 Men Out on the East Side in New York. New York, Feb. 10.—Nearly 3,000 clothing operators on the East Side are on strike today, demanding about twice the amount of wages they have been receiving.

The trouble began yesterday with the strike of the trousers makers. On the refusal of the manufacturers to grant a new schedule of wages, or even to consider the demands of their employes as a union, 3,000 members of the Pants Makers' Union immediately quit work.

Mayer Sheinfeld, the leader of the Brotherhood of Tailors, says the strike is not an important one, and will probably end in a few days. He says the labor difficulties of the tailors in 1898.

"There are only about 2,000 strikers among the tailors now," said he. "There are 2,000 pants makers, 700 cloakmakers and 300 miscellaneous workers involved."

FEEDING DESTITUTE CUBANS.

Letter From Gen. Lee to the Central Relief Committee.

New York, Feb. 10.—In a letter from Consul General Lee, dated February 4, to the central relief committee, the consul general says that the supplies received thus far have been distributed in Havana and outlying towns, over 7,000 of the destitute people being daily fed.

As soon as ample provisions arrive, it is Gen. Lee's purpose to send them to Matanzas, Sagua, and other distant points on the island that can be reached by the railroads, which serve to transport the articles at half-price. The committee will send a large quantity of supplies direct to Matanzas on the next steamer.

RACE TROUBLES IN OKLAHOMA.

White Residents of Blackwell Object to Colored Settlers.

Perry, O. T., Feb. 10.—Blackwell, a town of 2,000 inhabitants, thirty miles north of here, is on the verge of a race war. The people of Blackwell have never allowed a negro to live in the town. The town was built by Col. A. J. Blackwell, the noted Cherokee Indian town builder and boomster. Some days ago Col. Blackwell procured a colony of negroes to settle in Blackwell and gave each family a resident lot and sufficient land on which to build a schoolhouse and church. The colored families have begun to arrive at Blackwell. The whites declare that they will stay in the town in spite of the whites.

Handsome set of spring neck scarf, 50c. Auerbach's, 623 Pa. ave.

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We Keep Hardware, Mill work, lumber, and the prices on all are falling.

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